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SAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROFRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BECADWAY TERATRE, Ereadway - Civilisation - As SOWERY THEATRE, DONORS - MURDERED BOATMAN -

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street. Sweathearte WALLACE'S THEATER. SPEEDVEY-THE SOLDIER'S COURTSHIP-LAUGH WHEN YOU CAN-O'FLENNIGAN AND THE FAIRIES-ARTFUL DODGER.

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon and Evening-Unclin WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Half-478 Breadway DOCELEY'S OFERA ROUSE, 136 Breadway-Brez.

EMPIRE HALL, 596 Broadway-PANORANA OF EUROPE Bew York, Saturday, February 24, 1855.

The Yews. In the United States Senste vesterday, the bill to pretect officers and other persons acting under the authority of the federal government was taken up signed to put an effectual stop to the annoy ances heretofore experienced by officers of the gov erament when executing the laws in districts the "higher law" advocates attempt to override the statutes and the constitution. As an inevitable conmequence the free soil cabai opposed the measure.

The Wade leading the attack. A flery debate enemed between the free soil fusion coterie on the one side, and the Nebraskaites on the other, headed by Judge Douglas. Since the commencement of the ression the free sollers have anxiously waited for an opportunity to display their forces, and the have as anxiously waited for an occasion sesail the emnipotent Know Nothings. The wished for time arrived—the long pent up rhetorical terrent barst forth with a vengeance. Judge Dong he made a terrible onelaught on the party which in his opinion, were instrumental in defeating Gen Shields. The debate on the slavery question was the most exciting that has occurred for years, and rancerous in the extreme. The discussion lasted antil after midnight, when the bill was passed by a yets of twenty-nine to nine.

In the House yesterday Mr. Sollers' resolution offered early in the session, calling for information respecting the objects of the Ostend Conference, was reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and adepted. In committee the consider the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was re newed. Mr. Edgerton offered an amendment to refund duties on all railroad from laid down between Jane 30, 1853, and July 1, 1856. The chairman de elded it out of order, but the committee reversed the decision, and a debate on the tariff ensued during which Mr. Banks said that the manufacturers of New England did not demand other protection than that a revenue principle afforded; thus confirming the assertion made in the Senate a day or two since by General Wilson, that Massachusetts was nearly ready to embrace free trade doctrines. Mr. Letcher offered as a sub stitute the amended tariff bill, proposed by the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, with afterations proposing that after July 1 articles now paying one hundred, forty and thirty per cent. shall pay eighty, thirty-two and twenty-four per cent. It was sgreed to by a vote of 99 to 86, and subsequently the amendment was concurred in by the House. This reduces the duty on railroad from six per cent, and is regarded as more adverse to the iron interest than the operation of the bill to extend credit for duties would be. Our special despatch gives some interesting information respecting the assicipated action of Congress on this measure

In the New York Senate yesterday the prohibitory liquor bill was referred to the select committee on temperance. There appears to be a strong imession that the bill will be materially modified. and, indeed, there is a remote probability that it may be thrown overboard altogether. The Lam mon slave case resolution coming up, the dispute between the rival whig politicians was renewed with increased bitterness. Mr. Dickinson read letters from Henry Clay, thanking Seward for his services m the canvass of 1844, and also letters from Thurlow Weed, Mr. Schermerborn, Mr. Clowes and others which we have transferred to our columns, relative to the Albany meeting of 1848. The bill relative to the tenure of church property was discussed by Mr. Bishop and then laid aside. The report of the committee on the State census, giving the appointment of marchale to the Secretary of State, was agreed to. The Senate also agreed to adjourn from the leth to the 16th of March, in order to accept the invitation of the Ten Governore.

Nothing of special interest transpired in the As sembly. In the vote upon the final passage of the semperance bill, on Wednesday, the name of Mr. P. H. Magnire, of this city, was inadvertently omitted the reporter among the negatives, with whom he weted. Mr. M. regarded this as a malicious miere presentation, and moved the expulsion of the un tocky reporter from the floor of the Assembly. The n was, however, laid on the table.

We publish to-day the address of Gen. Houston to the abelitionists of Boston, delivered on Thursday evening last. Last night the Ceneral lectured to a terge audience in the same city, when Texas formed the theme of his discourse.

The Senate of New Jersey yesterday defeated the prehibitory liquor bill by a majority of one. To bad

Me have later news from New Mexico. The Inchane are becoming exceedingly troublesome. At Pueblo on December 25 fourteen men were massacred by the savages, and several women and children carried off. The inhabitante of Santa Fe expected an attack from a large force of Apaches who had determined to take the town. The First dragoons had a fight with a party of Indiane at Eagramento Mountain on the 25th January, when twelve of the latter were killed. Capt. Henry W. Stanton and three privates, however, were alain by the Indiane. Lieut. Sturges completely routed a party of Apsobee sixty miles from Sauta Fe, and recovered a number of stolen cattle. These occurrences bed created an intense excitement throughout the Territory, and Gov. Garland had called out five companies of vobetters to protect the settlers. There was, how ever, great disapproval manifested at Santa Fe to the course of the Governor in refusing to adopt the sammary measures recommended by the people fer the suppression of bestillater.

A State convention of the Know No bices of Kertucky, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers, was in secalon at Louisville

yes'erday. In another column will be found a report of very interesting proceedings to va ate the order for the arrest of the Spanish Coment and Carnobell in the case of the young Cuban, who, it is alleged, was fercibly taken from school for the purpose of conveying him to Cuba, where his father is a captive.

The total of Oliver Lee for the murder of William H. Harrison in Williamsburg on the 7th of November lest, during the election riote, and which has equipled the attention of the Kinge County Court of Oyer and Terminer for four days, was concluded yesterday. The jury thing a verdict against the prisoner of manslaughter in the first degree. He was remanded to jail ortil this morning, when sen-

teaco will be passed. Justice Connolly sat for several hours last even ing in the Lower Police Court, for the purpose of tavestigating the matters connected with the late sopposed fraud on the Market Bank. The same

es were re-examined and again cross-examwitnesses were re-examined and again cross-examined by ex-Judge Beebe and Mr. Clinton, but very ional facts were elicited. The case stands adjourned until next Wednesday afternoon, at three e'clock. We have in type a fall report of the proceedings of yesterday, which we are compelled to

The Board of Alderman mat lest avening. A resolution tendering the Governor's room to Gan. Houston, for the purpose of receiving the civilities of his fellow-citizens, was adopted, and a committee was appointed to do the honors.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening passed a number of bills, and transacted, genera a large amount of business. The ordinance for the relief of the poor was passed, appropriating the sum of \$11,000 to the various ward r lief associations, as well as \$15,000 to the New York Relief Association. A resolution from the Board of Aldermen to tender the Governor's room, in the City Hall, to General Sam Houston, on his arrival, so that he may publicly receive the citizens of New York, was concurred The report of the Committee on the Law Depart ment, submitting the draft of an act to amend the charter of the city of New York, was accepted, an the draft adopted by sections. At a vary late hour the Board adjourned to the first Monday in March The Secretary of the Fressury has promulgates an important decision relating to the carrying of emigrant passengers. It is as follows :-

emigrant passergers. It is as follows:—
If a ship does not carry a larger number of passe
gers in other parts of said ressel than she is legally e
titled to carry on her lower and orlop decks, and as
passengers have the spaces unoccupied by other good
not being their personal baggage, in the part of as
vessel where carried, which are prescribed by law, at
is not liable to the penalties imposed by said laws for a
vexess of passengers, even though her lower or orlo
decks may be occupied in whole or in part for the ste
age of merchandise.

This availage the

This settles the matter in controversy between the merchants and shippers and Congress, and also secures to passengers the space allotted by the laws

The market for cotton yesterday was less active, the sales having reached only about 500 a 600 bales. Grades of good middling Gulf costons and upwards were about ic. per lb. higher, while the lower grades were unchanged. Flour was in fair demand, at unchanged prices. The trade in Southern brands was some less brisk, owing to some let up in the Eastern demand. The export demand was limited Small sales of Sputtern white wheat were made at \$2 25 a \$2 30. Corn was inactive, and prices about the same. Pork was held fighter for new mess, bu sales were moderate for all kinds, except new prime mess, considerable sales of which were reported at \$16 50. Whiskey tended downward, and sales of prison were made at 31c. a 32c. Sugars were stady, with sales of shout 1,500 bbds.

The Cuba Question-The Government and the Filibusters-Necessity of a Settlement.

The disclosures which we published yesterlay concerning the late extensive conspiracy between the creoles of Cuba and the filibusteros of the United States, for the liberation of the ever-faithful island" from the bondage of Spain, have doubtless confirmed our intelligent readers that this island has had a parrow escape from the combined atrocities of a buccaneering foray and a local insurrection.

From the fate of Lopez and his followers, we may conjecture that a collision in Cuba between eight or ten thousand American filibusters and the creols insurgents on the one side and twenty or thirty thousand Spanish troops, with the co-operating forces of the Spanish English and French fleets in those waters, on the other side, would result in a horrible slaughter to all parties. We may also safely conclude that this would not be the worst of it; but that in the complications and excitements of the bloody drams, there would lie the greater danger of our government being abruptly dragged into the contest against the combined land and naval forces of Spain, England and France.

We presume that the good offices of Secretary Marcy, in the timely warning which his supe rior means of information have enabled him to give to General Concha, of the impending explosion, will be duly appreciated by the supreme government at Madrid. We suppose that the Hon. Augustus Cæsar Dodge, our new Minister to Spain, will require no other credentials of the good faith of Mr. President Pierce, since the blow up of the Ostend filibastering coalition, than these important services against the Cuban creoles and our filibusters. Certainly no better proofs of a faithful and vigilant neutrality could be required by Queen Isabella, whatever may be the extent of the suggested treachery in the Cabinet or Kitchen Cabinet to the liberating conspiracy.

The plot has been detected, exposed and exploded in the nick of time. A few days longer delay would have resulted in a Cuban raid and a Cuban revolt. Upon the heel of these discoveries it becomes important to know what our administration proposes to do. We have some glimerings of intelligence upon this point, but they are indefinite and unsatisfactory. It appears that something of a sensation has been created in our "used up" Cabinet, if not a decided sensation. We understand that Mr. Pierce, with the advice and consent of Marcy, proposes now to bring Spain to an understanding, one way or the other; and to demand at the same time an explanation from the British Cabinet of the meaning of those ships of war constantly hovering about Havana. Spain is to come to a settlement touching the Black Warrior and other similar outrages, including, we presume, "indemnity for the past and security for the fature." Mr. Dodge will go out charged with this important business. But suppose that Spain gives the indemnity and the security required; suppose that England insists upon her right to goard the colonies of a friendly power against the fillbusters, on the plea of piracy—the same plea upon which she has been watching the coasts of Cuba against African slavers-what then? The sovereignty of Cuba remains the same, and there will be no answer to England's justification, for the fillbusters have been outlawed by the proclamations of our own government.

To the extent of our information, then, there s nothing in the present policy of the administration which promises the pacification of Caba. Spain will continue to hold the island; the filibustering organizations in the United States will continue to flourish; latent rebellion will still be encouraged among the creoles; the ears of Spain and the jealousies of England and France will thus be kept alive, and their ships of war, dodging about the ports and bays of Cubs, will on'y serve to inflame and popularize the fillbustering spirit in the United States, as a righteous movement against an intermed-

ling foreign coalition. It appears that this last American organizaion for a descent upon Cuba was modelled upon the experience acquired from the pioncering expeditions of Lopez. The last of these experiments proved that Caba could be taken. Had Lopez possessed an active force of three thousand, instead of three hundred men, the result might have been vasily different. The althusters in this late plot pursued their plans accordingly. Some ten thousand men were enrolled, a million and a ball of money was raised, and the necessary steps were taken for the best arms and the swiftest steamers and clippers, for a sudden descent upon the "faithful" island, including better and more reliable arrangements for the co-operation of the creoles. With these precautions, can any one suppose that, with the landing of even five and Americans in Cuba, there could be any other ultimate issue than the liberation of the island, or a war between the United States and Spain and her allies?

The conspiracy is suppressed. Gen. Concha has been pursuing and punishing the rebels within the island. He may exterminate them, for he has the instruments, and the will, and the power, at his command. But the case is different with the filibustering clubs in this country. Our laws cannot reach them. Their organizations and proceedings and purposes are secret, and can only be detected through imprudence or treachery among themselves. We venture to say that these clubs, though betrayed for the present, have not been disbanded, but that they still exist, and will continue to exist and increase as long as the present tempting and anomalous relations of Cuba to Spain shall last. For all that we know to the contrary, the mass of the great Know Nothing party of the South are at this day active sympathizers with the filibusters. In fact, it is very likely that a Southern Know Nothing Council and a filibustering club, in most cases, are one and the same thing. The danger, then, to Cuba, is not over; it is only postponed. The liberators will hold on, and watch their opportunity. A crisis in the European war may call off the British and French fleets : and an opening like this, of a fortnight's duration, may bring upon Cuba, under cover of night, a well-appointed army of six, eight or ten thousand Anglo-Saxon invaders, dropping in from Dominica or Yucatan, in the rear of the island and the Spanish forces. Such, we doubt not, are the estimates of the conspirators.

What, then, is the policy of the administration? The mission of Mr. Dodge will amount to nothing. It may cover the sore, but will not heal it. Under the plaster of indemnities and securities, if he get them, it will still rankle. So of the demand which Marcy is about to write to the British Cabinet respecting those ships of war. Better send Chevaller Wikoff to Lord Palmerston, and Chevalier Webb to Lord Clarendon, at once. They might ferret out something; but what is to be expected of Mr. Buchanan. A reply that it is all right-no offence-only watching the filibusters-nothing

more.
What, then, should be done? England and France suspect, from what they have seen of Mr. Pierce's foreign policy and his European diplomats, that it is the fixed purpose of our government to steal Cuba, through the agency of the filibusters. Spain religiously believes it, and in this view the three Powers are leagued against us. Let the allies succeed in a timely and satisfactory peace with Russia, and they will proceed to settle the law for Caba in their own way. Now, therefore, is the time for taking the initiative. France and England. considering the importance to them of the most friendly relations with the United States, are now open to conviction. A joint commission, therefore, to England, France and Spain is our policy for the present crisis. Mr. Dodge will come back as empty handed as Sonlé. Soain. as a profectorate of England and Frauce, must, through them, be approached. We submit this proposition, in good faith, to our Premier. Now is the time. There is no safety in the uture.

The New Haven Railroad Spurious Stock-Honor in Wall Street.

It is not generally known that an action is pending at the present moment between "the New York and New Haven Railroad Company plaintiffs, and about two hundred persons, defendants, for the recovery of the stock which was illegally and fraudulently issued by Robert Schuyler. It is hardly necessary to premise that when Robert Schuyler issued this stock, he sold or pledged it for money to various parties; and that, being to all appearance identically the same as the genuine stock, it was so bought or received as collateral by many persons who hold it to this day or have in their turn transferred it to others. No one has yet been able to distinguish this spurious stock from the genuine; and partly from this difficulty, bu more from a sense of honor, the policy of adopting the spurious stock and recognizing it as valid has been strongly urged on the company. It has been argued that the com pany appointed Schuyler, and gave him full powers to issue stock, and that they are therefore bound by the contracts which he made in the capacity in which he was placed. Reference has also been made to the fatal consequences which could not fail to ensue from the repudiation of this stock, on legal or technical grounds; and the railroad interest of the city and the State have been warned that it were better economy for them to lose twice the two millions involved in the spurious stock, than to destroy their credit by disowning the act of their duly appointed officer. Well after six months deliberation on these various suggestions, the New Haven Railroad Company, which in the meantime has passed under the control of new men, resolves to proceed by suing a given number of stockholders, who in the opinion of the directors are holders of the spurious stock, and claiming the surrender of the same. The action is based on various grounds; but the main one, on which the chief reliance of the company is placed, is the plea of usury. It is alleged in the declaration that the defendants obtained their stock "for a corrupt and usurious consideration," that is to say gave less than the par value, as is the case in every railroad security except first mortgage bonds; and on this ground the company demand that their title to it be resiliated and the stock

restored to the directors. In commenting on a transaction of so flagrant character as this the journalist is embarassed to know which of its many scandalous features to notice first. How can the company tell whether the defendant's stock be genuine or spurious? An Odipus would fail to perceive any distinction between the two issues, so precisely alike are they in every respect. Then again, the law of New York declares that corporations shall not plead usury; a provision apperently fatal to the company's action. But. no doubt some hair splitting lawyer will argue that a declaration is not a plea; at all events, the law of New York is not the law of Connectient, and there the company may plead usury with specess, while in this State the share holders, themselves sued, are thus tied from suing the company. Again this action, or rather these two bandred actions brought against two hundred different persons will cost

a large sum of money. Of course the company's costs are to be paid out of the earnings of the road; but the defendants pay their own. Among the number we notice several females; there are doubtless many poor persons also, who invested their petty savings in a few shares of a railroad managed by the leading men of the State. These persons are puniehed for buying New Haven Railroad stock in good faith by a law suit which they will be forced to defend at great cost.

These are, however, the minor anomalies of the proceeding. The main point is the intention evinced on the part of the company to avail itself of every legal quibble that can be devised to defraud the honest and innocent holders of its stock. It is a matter of notoriety that nine out of ten transactions in Wall street are in violation of the usury laws; and every sale or purchase at the Brokers' Board is so directly contrary to law that in case payment be denied by the debtor, the creditor has no remedy. This is not peculiar to New York; the same is the case in London, Paris and every commercial city. No inconvenience arises from the practice, because the sentiment of honor answers the purpose of a legal restraint, and no man can hold up his head who would avail himself of the opportunity afforded by the law for defrauding his creditors. Even those who in other matters would not stick at a sharp operation, have too much policy-if no higher motive—to plead usury. Yet this is the plea set up on behalf of the New Haven Railroad Company, and by the aid

of which it is sought to deprive the holders of twenty thousand shares of stock of the property which they bought of Schuyler and his agents. Have the annals of railroads ever contained anything more scandalous? Was the infamy perpetrated by Robert Schuyler himself of so much deeper a dye? Note the men, too, who come forward in the face of New York and the world, and say that, in their collective capacity as shareholders of the New Haven Railroad, they decide that such and such of their fellow shareholders who bought their stock in the same way as they did themselves, have no claim to it, and must be deprived of it by the aid of a legal quibble-because, forsooth, these same men elected a rogue for a President, and let him issue false stock! The list itself will be found elsewhere; but note a few of the names. There is William B. Astor. Stephen Whitney, Henry Grinnell, George Griswold, four names not usually found on the side of dishonor or trickery. Then we have Brown Brothers, Dennistonn, Wood & Co, Alsop & Chauncey, Phelps, Dodge & Co., Grinnell, Minturn & Co., firms well known over both continents, and hitherto irreproachable. Of Boston, we find such men as David Sears, Francis Peabody, Peter Parker; whose friends will be not a little surprised at their lending their influence and their character to such a proceeding as this. All these gentlemen, and more of equal standing, are parties to the action brought by the New Haven Railroad. Not one of them but would indignantly repudiate the idea of pleading usury in his private business; and yet, as partners in this railroad, they plead it, and by its aid demand that the widow, and the poor farmer be despoiled of his savings. In a very short time, it is to be presumed

that the case will have passed out of the domain of newspaper discussion, and will be left to the adjudication of the courts of law. How it will end there, though very material to the two hundred persons sued, is not of much import to the public at large. So far as they and the railroad interest are concerned, the mischief will be done long before judgment is rendered. It will go forth as an undisputed fact that the first men of New York, associated tog ther in a commercial enterprise, agreed to refuse payment of a claim beyond all breath of suspicion sound in equity, because a peculiarity in the law enabled them to do so with success

THE LAST PARODY UPON ARISTOCRATIC INSTITU-TIONS-TWO ISLAND SOVEREIGN FIES COMPARED --We copy from the Moniteur Haytien a detailed and very amusing account of the pomp and circumstance with which the anniversary of the Declaration of the Independence of that extensive and influential empire was lately celebrated. At a time when events in Europe are cratic institutions, the refreshing and pleasing picture which we present to our readers cannot but, in some degree, neutralise the feeling of contempt which that fact inspires. We really never could understand why people should ridicule nigger royalty. Examining the thing philosophically, we do not see anything in the pageantry which surrounds it more inconsistent or ludicrous than the tinsel show of European courts. It is only the color of the actors which suggests any difference to the mind, the forms and substance being a'most identical, with, perhaps, a slight difference in favor of the darkies. The English monarch, for instance, exercises less real power and personal influence than the august individual who fills the imperial throne of Hayti. The latter can make dukes, counts and "belted knights," at will; while the royal automaton who is supposed to rule in England cannot name a lady to her household without the consent of her prime minister. In other respects, too, the position of the Haytien is more independent than that of the English monarch. From reasons of obvious policy the royal family of Hayti are excluded from choosing help-mates amongst the European dynasties, and obstacles of an equally stringent nature prevent them from selecting partners from the families of any of our numerous American sovereigns Thus no suspicions of foreign and anti-nation. al partialities can ever weaken the legitimate nfluence which they exercise over the affections of their people. They are homogeneous in color and interests, and if they can only keep from quarrelling amongst themselves, ebony rule may flourish forever in Hayti.

In the congratulatory addresses offered to the Haytien Emperor on the occasion of this happy commemoration by the heads of the different departments and orders of nobility, our readers will recognise a truly patriotic and loy. al spirit, which we look for in vain amongst the aristocratic classes of older countries. The Dukes of Marmalade, Limonade and Bourf-Roti contrast favorably with the Aberdeens, Newcastles. Russells and Grahams of the late English cabinet. Their eloquence may not be of so elevated an order, but their hearts are in the right place, and there is nothing double-faced about them. Niggers they are, and niggers they will remain. All the gold in the world would neither make Russians nor Tarks o them. Can the aristocracy of England lay their hands on their hearts and say as much? It will be seen by the speech of the Abba

Moussa that Pope Pius IX. regards the Emperor Faustin as one of his most devoted and best beloved sons. We can well believe it. The Roman Pontiff is endeavoring to make up in the Western for what the Church is losing in the Eastern bemisphere. He is accumulating a quiet little ecclesiastical nest egg in Hayti, to compensate in part for the results of Spanish and Sardinian spoliations. Who knows but that he destines Faustin the First and his successors for the future heroes of the church militant on the American continent? If ever the abolitionists of the Union should realize their political dreams, the monarchs of the little island empire of Hayti may cut an important figure in the war of religions and races to which that event will give rise.

THE TEN MILLIONS AGAIN .- According to

our special advices from Washington, there is a

probability that a powerful effort will be made to grant to the President a discretionary fund of ten millions of dollars, in view of the possible exigencies which may arise in the approaching nine months recess of Congress, from our present complex and critical relations with Spain. This same application was made a year er so ago, and refused. Had the money been granted, it is likely that we should at this time be overhead and ears cutting and slashing among the belligerent Powers of the earth, right and left. The application, in this instance, however, is most probably for peace purposes. The principal spoils measures be fore Congress have failed, and the deficiencies thus arising to the Kitchen Cabinet and lobby spollsmen must be supplied, if possible, by other expedients. Thus these ten millions may be designed for service money to the faithful, who could not otherwise be paid. The late elections have increased the number of these expectants, and they must be provided for, or, perhaps, we may get another Gadsden treaty. Let Congress act accordingly, and grant these ten millions. Guthrie has a surplus of twenty and more coming in. Plenty of money.

THE LATEST NEWS. BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Highly Interesting from the National and State Capitals.

THE TARIFF QUESTION IN CONGRESS.

Indian Massacres in New Mexico and Texas, &c., &c.,

Important from Washington, AMENDMENT OF THE TARIFF—THE UNION AND LORD

ELGIN'S SPEECH-JUDGE DOUGLAS AND THE KNOW WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1855.

Houston's Tariff bill was substituted as an amendment to the General Appropriation bill by the House, in committee, to-day, instead of Edgerton's railroad iron and wool proposition, in consequence of the Pennsylvania members, as a ruse, pledging themselves to go for it if Edgerton's amendment was only killed thereby. The Pennsylvanians take it for granted that the friends of Edgerton's proposition will kill off Houston's amendment when it comes to be voted upon to-morrow in the House so that, by their movement to-day, it was hoped the whole subject would be got rid of. But it has transpire: that the railroad iron and wool men do not purpose fall ing into the trap, but will vote to morrow to retain the Houston amendment. This takes off permanently the duty on all iron to the amount of six cents a pound, and consequently, if carried, will affect Pennsylvania interests far more than merely Pennsylvania interests far more giving a credit on railroad iron. Already the Pennsylvania members are trying to make terms.

A compromise may be effected after the bill passes the House, by which the Senate will reject the Houston ment if the House will take up and pass the Senate railroad fron bill. As matters stand at present the Pennsylvania members have overreached themselves decidedly.

There was a report that the President intended to veto

the Texas debt bill. The President, however, has stated he has no such intention.

The Union to morrow will contain a lachrymose arti-

cle about Lord Elgin's opinion of the Pierce administration, in his speech at Dunfermline. The organ thinks it very ungrateful in Lord Elgla to speak the truth after partaking of Mr. Pierce's hospitality, by dining at the White House. Lord Elgin evidently was not aware that the attentions shown him were intended as a bribe, for which he was expected to puff the administration on his

Judge Douglas's cualsught on the Know Nothings, in the Senate to-day, has created a great sensation. was characterised by his usual ability and boldness.

The Union of this morning announces the following confirmations .- John Appleton, of Maine, as Secretary of Legation to London: Samuel S. Cox. of Onio, as Sear tary of Legation to Peru; Robert H. Swift, of Pennsylvania, as Consul to Maracaibo; and Oliver H. Perry, of New York, as Consul to Canton.

The editor of the Washington Union has received the sword of General Jackson from his family, and designs presenting it to Congress.

Latest from the State Capital. CHURCH TENURES—ASSEMBLYMAN MAGUIRE AND THE ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTERS—THE IMOLUMENTS OF THE HEALTH OFFICER—A TAX ON RAILBOADS DECIDED ON, ETC.

ALBANY, Feb. 23, 1855. The bill in relation to church tenures, known as Mi 'utnam's bill, to prevent ecclesiastics from holding church property in their own name exclusively, was taken up in the Senate. Mr. B shop unrolled a quantity of foolscap, and took the floor. We listened to him for half an hour, but for the life of us we were unable—no doubt on account of our obtuseness of comprehension-to learn whether he was for or against the bill. Probastand on one side or the other. The exquisite profound it extremely difficult for reporters for the press always to give their ideas with Eteral correctness. Mr. Bishop occupied the greater part of the session this morning. The House proceeded to business with great industry.

Several bills were read a third time and disposed of guire rose to a question of privilege. He had been misrepresented by the reporter of the associated press, in stating that he was absent on the final vote on the Tem nantly repelled the statement that he had neglected the

nantly repelled the statement that he had neglected the interests of his constituents. As his remarks have been turnished for the associated press, there is no need for reporting them here. It has leng been a matter of inquiry how much yearly income is received by the Health Officer at Quarantine. Rumor has frequently set the amount as high as twenty thourand dollars. As the brother-in-law of the Speaker of the House stands A No. I with the central power here, a disposition prevails among the members to obtain information on the score of perquisites. This has induced Mr. Waterbury to introduce this resolution.—

Resolved, That the Health Officer report to this House, under each, the amount of all fees and moneys that have been received by him, in addition to his salary, for boarding or visiting vessels, inquiring or examining as to the health of persons on board of vessels, and the condition of any vessel or cargo, or making out any report for any service rendered by him, by virtue of his office, during the last year.

Now, as Dr. Veche can include no further hope of retaining those perquisites, and as the information is very desirable to the begue Know Nothing who expects to get the appeintment, we can discover no reasonable excuse for the Beotor incumbent to withhold the information. By making a clean breast of it, Dr. Veche will confer an obligation upon a large number of M. D.'s, who have exercised much calousy in the matter.

To further carry out his intentions, Mr. Waterbury has given notice of a bill, which he intends to submit, for regulating the salary of the Health Officer at the Quarantine. Such an attempt has hereotore been made, but always resulted in failure. The politicians know better how to keep their friends in the coloicest clover. The reduction of salaries is a very unpopular measure, always.

always.

The failure of the Trajans to extend the annual invi-tation to the members of the Legislature, to purtake dinner and the et ceteras, has caused much inquiry. Ever since old Froch Strong devised the plan of feasible the Legislature, the Trajans hare successfully presented the construction of a bridge acrese the Hulson at Albany. From that time to this, now some dozen years, the annual dinner came as regular as the 22d of

February. But now, as that has been abandoned, it is supposed they have given up the idea that the project of a bridge will ever be started again. They may rest easy, as the railroads are not ready yet.

The Committee of Conference of the two kennes agreed, three to two, to adjours over from the 10th to the 16th of March. So there is no tailing yet when the Legislature will vuit the ten Gevernors. The House is in layor of an early day.

The difficult question of imposing canal tolls on railroads, will come up in the course of a very few days. The whole ground has been surveyed, every contingency examined and fully discussed, and it has been decided to introduce a bill compelling railroad companies—the Erie, Central and Northern—to pay into the canal fund tolls upon all freight transported, both ways, during the season of canal navigation. So it may be well for those interested, on either side, to appear in the lobby forthwith. Everybody believes it was injudicious in taking off the toils, while the "rest of mankind" very much doubt whether they can be restored.

INDIAN MASSACRES—SANGUINARY BATTIES WITH THE BAVAGES—CAPTAIN HENRY W. STANTON EILLED— EXPECTED ATTACK ON SANTA FE -A GENERAL WAR LOUISVILLE, Feb. 25, 1855.

The Sahta Fe mail arrived at Independence yesterday. On the 26th of December a party of 100 Apaches and Utabs massacred, at Pueblo, fourteen men, and took three women and two children prisoners. Great excitement is now prevailing at Santa Fe on account of the general hostility exhibited by the Indians, who are swearing vengeance against all Americans and Mexicans.

On the 25th January Capt. Howell, of the First dragoons, had a fight with the Miscaulero Apaches, at Sacramento Mountain, and killed twelve of them. The loss on the American side was Capt. Henry W. Stanton and three privates. Gov. Garland has called into service five companies of

volunteers for six months, and recommends calling upon Coppress for an amount necessary to pay the expenses Col. Jones had arrived at Santa Fe and entered upon the duties of his office.

The mail was not trouble by the Indians.

An express arrived at Santa Fe the day before the mail left, stating that 400 Apaches and Utahs were coming totake the town by force of arms Lieut. Sturgis also had a fight with the Apaches, sixty

miles from Santa Fe, and completely routed them, an recaptured a lot of stolen stock. The Governor is very much consured at Santa Fe, and throughout the Territory, on account of his disapproval of the active course taken by the people to suppress the

General Houston in Boston Boston, Feb. 23, 1855.

This forencen Gen. Sam Houston visited the City Hall,

and was introduced to the municipal authorities and the

numerous citizens present. In the afternoon he visited several of the public institutions, accompanied by the fayor and other members of the city government. In the evening the General delivered a lecture on Texas' at the Tremont Temple to a very large audience, the price of admission being twenty five cents. He was listened

The New Jersey Prohibitory Bill Defeated. The Prohibitory Liquor bill was defeated in the Segate

resterday, by a vote of 9 to 10.

The Bank bills were all ordered to a third reading is the House to-day.

Ohlo State Temperance Convention. CINCINNATI, Feb. 23, 1855.

The State Temperance Convention met at Columbus resent. Resolutions were passed approving of the State Liquor law, as far as it goes, and pledging not to rest until the Legislature passes a prohibitory law. Kentucky Know Nothing State Convention.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 23, 1855. A Know Nothing Coonvention is again in session here. it is reported, for the purpose of nominating cardidates for State officers.

The Canadian Parliament. Quanto, Feb. 23, 1855. The Provincial Par'isment re assembled to day, after an adjournment of nine weeks. The Government will

luce a measure abolishing the postage on newspa-

From the South.
THE INDIAN HOSTILITIES IN TEXAS—FORGERY, BTC. Baltimore, Feb. 23, 1855.
New Orleans papers of Saturday are received.

Galveston dates to the 15th are received. Prairies have been burned by the Indians from Red River on the Fast, to Forts Selknap and Chadbourne on the West. The Austin papers contain reports of numerous depredations by the Indians. Great excitement exists, and families are banding together for protection.

A forged check for \$1,400 was paid at the Merckanta

Criminal Matters. CONVICTION OF AN INCENDIARY.

OGDENSBURG, Feb. 23, 1855.
Robert Wilson was tried at Canton, and to-day convicted of arson in the second degree, and sentenced to State Prison for life. His wife, convicted of berglary in the third degree, was sentenced to five year's imprison MURDER TRIALS. TROY, Feb. 23, 1855.

Joseph Varney, who has been on trial in the Rensselaer Court of Oyer and Terminer, for the murder of Eli Hurlbut, on the 17th of September last, was acquitted this evening. The jury were out two hours. The trial of Arthur McMahon, for the murder of his wife a few months since, will probably commence to-morrow.

Steamboat Disaster on the Ohio.

The steamer Bacon, from St. Louis for New Orleans, was sunk on Eunday at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Boat and cargo a total loss. This makes three first class St. Louis steamboats that bave been sunk within a week, causing a loss of \$200,000

Railroads Obstructed by Snow.

Cmcago, Feb. 23, 1855.
It has been snowing at intervals during the day. The Galena, Blinois, Central and Chicago, and Mississippi railroads are sgain badly obstructed.

Markets.
CHARLESTON, Feb. 23, 1855.
Our cotton market opened buoyant, but closed heavy.
Sales of the week 14,600 bales. Good middling is quoted at 8½c. a 8½c. Receipts of the week 10,000 bales. Stock on hand 28,000. Our rice market shows no change, and the business is moderate, at prices ranging from 83 62½ a 24 50. Receipts of the week 2,100 tierces. Stock 3,800 tierces. Cotton freights to Liverpool, 7-16; to Havre, 13-164.

PHILADBLPRIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADBLPRIA Feb. 23, 1855.

Money is abundant to day. Stocks are steady at the following rates:—Reading, 3734: Morris Canal, 1534; Long Island Railroad, 475; Pennsylvania Railroad, 4654; Pennsylvania State fives, 88.

THE WRATHER.—Yesterday was raw, stermy, snowy, cloudy, muddy, indeed everything that was unpleasant and uncomfortable. During the morning there was every indication of a snow storm. The white flakes came fitting down, filling the air, drifting from the housetops, and against the windows, covering window-sill, awning, and against the windows, covering window-sill, awning, stoop, sidewalk and street, with a snow garment. This continued until the afternoon, when the storm ceased and the snow melted from the pavement. The changeable mature of our climate was strongly exemplified in the contrast between yeaterday and the day before; the che bright, balmy and spring-like, the other cold, dreary and wintry. The day continued dark and lowering, with every propect of more wet weather.

Anniversant of the Revolution of 1848.—The Swenth

anniversary of the French revolution of 1848 will be celebrated to-day by the French residents of this city. The representatives of the different red republican and socialistic clubs, of all nationalities, are to mestative leads to the Shakepere Hotel, where they will partake of agrand barquet.

The Hubbers Rivers Raileoad Acceptant—Mr. Samuel

Slingerland, the sufferer by the accident on the Hulson River Railroad, published in pesterday's Henais, hav, we understand, since died frem the effects of the isjuries we understand, since diel frem the effects of the injuries he received. The missing leg, which had been lost by the carelesness of the driver who conveyed Mr. Singer-land to his residence, was found by the police in the street, and taken to the Twenty-second ward station house, where his friends have since found it.

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILSOAD-DEATH OF THE INJURED MAN -Yesterday, Mr. Samuel

DEATH OF THE INJURED MAN —Yesterday, Mr. Samuel Slingerland, who was severely injured on Thursday, by being run over by one of the Hudson River Raifroad train of cars, died at his residence, No. 29 Racrow street, from the effects of the injuries received. An inquest will be held upon the body of the deceased to-day.

THE LATE LAGIN BIRD POISONING CARE.—The inquest upon the body of Eugenie Wise, the woman who died at the New York Hospital on Thursday afternoon, from the effects of some poisonous lager hier that she drank on the 23d ult., was postponed yesterday by Coroner Wilhelm, on account of the absence of witnesses, until 11 o'clock to day, when all who can give any testimony in the case will attend at the New York Hespital.